Amnsements

AGADEMY-2 and 8:15-The Old Homestead.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES-9 a. m. to 6 p. m. and 7:30 to 10 p. m.-Millet's "Angelus."

AMBERG THEATRE-8.18-Merry War.

BIJOU TERATRE—2 and 8—A Brass Monkey.

BROADWAY THEATRE—2 and 8—Faust up to Date. CASINO-2 and 8-Erminie.
DALY'S THEATRE-2 and 8-As You Like It.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-2-The Masked Ball. S-Firemen's Testimonial.

NEW PARK THEATRE-2 and 8-Irish Aristocracy.

NIBLO'S GARDEN-2 and 8-Kajanka.
PALMER'S THEATRE-2-Nora; or, A Doll's Heme-8-

PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE-2 and 8:15-8he STANDARD THEATRE-2 and 8:15-The Seven Ages. STAR THEATRE-2 and S-Twelve Templations. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-2 and 8:13 - County Fair. 5TH AVENUE THEATRE-2 and S-Twelfth Night. 14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8-Variety. . 4TH AVE. AND 19TH ST. Gettysburg.

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1889.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Foreign.-Lord Salisbury has demanded of Portugal that she restore the status quo in Africa as it existed before the operations of Serpa Pinto; the charter of the South African Company has sunk in the English Channel in collision with the The fresh trouble in Brazil is officially said to consist of the brief revolt of a few drunken soldiers. - William O'Brien was released from prison in Ireland.

Congress.-Both branches in session. === The Senate: Several Senators took part in a lively debate over Mr. Morgan's resolution for the recognition of the Brazilian Republic; a motion zeal. to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Relations failed, no quorum voting; many nominations were confirmed. = - The House: A joint resolution for reparing the damages of the Sacramento floods was passed; several bills were intoduced.

miss oper, filed his resignation with Governor Hill. - The Marine Conference finished with the Rules of the Road and adjourned till December 36. == Silcott, the defaulting eashler of the Sergeant-at-Arms's office, was indicted by the Grand Jury. - While some Detroit schoolgirls were rehearsing a Christmas cantata the dress of one of them caught fire. The others tried to aid her, and in an instant a dozen were ablaze. Two are dead and several are fatally burned. The suit of the assignees of James W. Burling, in San Francisco, to recover \$500,000 from the Sharon estate, has been decided for the defendant. === The impression in Montana was that the organization of the Senate by the Republicans is legal in the absence of a Constitutional provision. - Preparations were made in Chicago for the trial of men accused of attempted jury-fixing in the Cronin case. ==== Italian owners of phosphate mines in South Carolina were charged with holding workmen practically as slaves.

City and Suburban.-The Spanish-American Commercial Union gave a dinner in honor of the Pan-American delegates; the members of the Congress saw exhibitions by the police and the firemen, and visited the homes of Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Marquand. === There was a deficit of Government receipts from lock-boxes in the Postoffice. - One of the patients of the Presbyterian Hospital, which was burned, died. = The second Christmas ball of Columbia College undergraduates was held. - There was an unusually heavy for yesterday, and several ferryboats came in collision, no great damage being done. = Commissioner Daniel L. Gibbens was suspended from the Manhattan Club for six months. --Stocks only moderately active, and higher, closing strong with some reactions.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair or partly cloudy, and cooler. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 51 degrees: lowest, 41; average,

Silcott, the defaulting cashier, has been indicted for forgery. Hence there should be no difficulty in extraditing him in case his hidingplace in Canada is discovered. It is only a surmise that he is in Canada, however, for no trace of his movements has yet been found.

'This city's need of additional postal facilities has been generously recognized by Postmaster-General Wanamaker, who has ordered the establishment of twenty additional stations on January 15. The locations appear to have been judiciously selected. The new stations will be well distributed over the city, and they will prove a great public convenience.

Our Pan-American visitors will take leave of us to-day. They have not seen the metropolis under the most favorable conditions-there has been entirely too much rain, mud and fog, and too little sunshine-but we trust that the good side, rather than the bad side, of New-York will linger longest in their memories. They certainly cannot complain of the city's hosritality, and in spite of cheerless skies and contracted views, their entertainers have succeeded in showing them many things worth studying. The South American delegates have seen our schools and museums; our public buildings and clubhouses; our unsurpassed Bridge; and yesterday they beheld our firemen in an exhibition drill and the flower of our police force at their best on parade. Their week's diversions have doubtless put them in good trim for the serious work which they will soon

else than in New-York City.

Governor Hill is making enemies as well as friends. His control of all the appointments made at Albany is absolute, but there are some things that are beyond his control. For instance, he received yesterday the resignation of James H. Manning as a Civil Service Commissioner. Mr. Manning is a son of the late Daniel Manning, and he is exceedingly wroth because the Governor has just deprived "The Albany Argus" of the honor of being "the State paper," and elevated to that position "The Albany Times," which refused to support Mr. Cleveland for re-election. Evidently the hostilities in the Democratic camp are to be open and declared henceforth. The fight will be an interesting one-especially to the

spectators. The attitude of the Republican Senators as to Mr. Morgan's resolution concerning the recognition of the Republic of Brazil will commend itself to sober-minded people as prudent and conservative. There is certainly no need of haste in the matter, particularly as the precise state of things in Brazil is not as yet fully known. Senator Morgan's declaration that he wanted "Congress to decide whether Brazil is a Republic or an Empire" was ill-timed and absurd. His purpose and that of his Democratic associates seemed to be to gain some political capital by making the Republican Senators appear to hesitate about welcoming Brazil to the fellowship of Republics. Their desire to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Affairs does not justify such an inference. They merely wish to proceed in an orderly manner when they are put in possession of the facts.

THE NEW SITUATION IN MONTANA. Perhaps it is not to be wondered at that the Democratic members of the Montana Legislature have disgraced themselves. In the first place the reward they have hoped to gain is large. They did not cheat in the beginning, and they do not disregard the will of their constituents now simply because they desire to pass certain laws to which they are devoted. Lawmaking, of course, is the business of a Legislature, and when thirty or more men who have been elected to a Legislature refuse to attend or to organize it, the inference is that they do not want to make laws. In the Montana case the real reason is that they don't want the Republicans to secure the two United States Senators whom the people of Montana, by electing a Republican Legislature, determined in favor of. The Democrats of that new State concede that the present is their last chance, and that they must capture it or fall into a hopeless minority. Soon they will realize that whether they win or fail their doom is the same.

Just now it looks as if failure were inevitable. A month ago the Legislature convened. The Republican members of both houses assembled and awaited the arrival of their Democratic colleagues. They waited in vain. The Democratic members of the lower Hopse, taking with them the five frauds from Silver Bow County, organized themselves into a House of their own. The Democratic members of the been gazetted. = The steamer Cleddy was Senate simply stayed out without even taking the oath. This action left the Senate without steamer Isle of Cyprus: thirteen of the Cleddy's a quorum, for it was composed of eight Republicans and eight Democrats. The Republicans were powerless to compel the attendance of men who had not qualified. Thirty days were thus idly spent, each house meeting and adjourning every day, and the Democratic "rump House" doing the same thing with amusing

Under the Montana law the seats of legislators who for thirty days neglect the performance of their duties are declared vacant, and new elections must be ordered. The Democratic Senators were not willing to go before the people for a vindication of their behavior, Domestic .- James Manning, Civil Service Com- knowing well enough that the result would be an overwhelming defeat. So, as their days of grace were about to expire, they trooped into the Senate Chamber and qualified, believing that organization would even then be impossible, since the Chamber was evenly divided, and they intended to refuse to vote. When they put this intent into execution, however, the Lieutenant-Governor startled them by ruling that the Republican votes cast were entirely sufficient for the purposes of organization, if a full quorum was present, even though less than a quorum chose to avail themselves of their right to vote.

The righteousness of this ruling is undeniable. The Democrats have pursued a course which from start to finish was subversive of public order, dishonest in motive, and treacherous to their constituents and to the whole State. Even the petty technicalities that they attempted to stand on are such that no argument can be hung upon them. The Legislature should now go on and complete its work. It should perform all its duties under the new Constitution, pass such laws as were commended to it, elect the United States Senators, and leave the Democrats and Governor Toole to their own devices.

THE TARIFF ON WOOLLENS.

The "robbers" and "monopolists" who are plundering the people" on every yard of woollen cloth they sell, according to the Free Traders, and who at the same time are getting ruined by protection," according to the same Free Traders, are indeed in a highly mixed condition. Whether they deserve censure or sympathy, curses or charity, is just what no amount exceeded in only three years, when fellow can find out from the utterances of the extraordinary people who clamor for free wool. But the president of the National Association of Woollen Manufacturers, Mr. Whitman, in a letter to Mr. Metcalf, observes that in eighteen years the manufacture has increased the consumption of wool in this country by 91 per cent, while the consumption of wool by the of manufacture too costly here by protection. manufacture in Great Britain increased in a But it appears that last year the country exsimilar period only 21 per cent, and adds:

With this record before me, as the fruits of the tariff policy which the National Association first formulated, and which was imbedded in the law of 1867 upon its ecommendation, I do not feel humiliated when I re view the past of the association, nor do I detect justification for a rash and precipitous about-face in that

policy. Mr. Whitman argues that the revision of than those upon any other textile manufact- Of sole leather 26,000,000 pounds have been ures, viz., only 38 per cent, against 50 per cent on silk goods and 44 1-2 per cent on cotton goeds, and yet the woollen manufacture actually needs for its defence relatively higher duties than either of the others, "by reason of the the closer competition from abroad." This is entirely true, and yet it is not the whole truth. The duties on many kinds of woollen goods are already sufficient, and yet higher duties on tools, scales and balances in large number, other kinds are not sufficient, because the cir. | \$650,000 worth of sewing machines, and 22 cumstances differ, and because the ability of stationary engines, all went to the country the foreign manufacturer or importer to introduce goods by undervaluations and false swearing is very much greater in some kinds than in others. The law, if judged upon the assumption that the duties will be faithfully and un-

ideas which they could have gained nowhere in nearly all cases. But when judged in the light of actual importations, which flood the market with goods at prices with which American producers can in no way compete-with foreign goods which are sold here for less money in many cases than similar goods would actually cost abroad in open market-the revised duties must be held to fail of their object competition which tends to cripple or destroy the manufacture, and hence to cut off the demand for American wool.

The logic of the situation is exceedingly clear. Under the tariff of 1867 this manufacture prospered wonderfully, increasing in production every year until the revision of 1883. and steadily reducing the cost of goods to consumers. This was genuine protection, and the natural result of such protection. Then came the revision, with lower duties on woollen goods and also on wool. The result has been an arrest of progress. Although the production is by many believed to be larger than it was in 1883, its rate of increase has certainly been comparatively slow since that year, and there is even controversy among statisticians whether it has increased at all in quantity of wool consumed. The manufacturers in a large number of cases have been obliged to suspend production because unable to continue at present rates of wages and prices. The wool market, at the same time, has been depressed as it was not at any time from 1867 to 1883. A man of common-sense would at once conclude that a restoration of substantially the measure of protection afforded by the tariff of 1867, with only such modifications as may be necessary to attain similar effects under differing circumstances, would be a reasonable and certain remedy, and that any new free-trade experiment would be amazing folly.

ACCESS TO THE BRIDGE.

The decision of Judge O'Brien in favor of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Trustees, in the matter of the application for authority to acquire additional land north of the existing entrance on Park Row, is distinctly in the public interest, and we earnestly hope it may be sustained if an appeal is taken Everything that experience could suggest, skill contrive and money provide, has been done to make the Bridge perfect, save only at the two most important points-the points of entrance and exit-and the prospect of a partial rectification of this exceptional blunder is most welome and consoling.

It is, and always has been, a proper incitement to grief and regret, not unmixed with wrath, that one of the noblest structures in the world should be degraded and impaired by its approaches, and especially that the New-York entrance should have been so ignobly and inadequately planned and executed. The utility of the Bridge would have been enormously increased if at the western terminus it had expanded like a fan; and its beauty might have been immeasurably enhanced thereby without the expenditure of a dollar which did not also contribute to its value. The profitable investment of money in public improvements and conveniences is an art which this city has which are spent, and in good part wasted, year after year, is made all the more bitter by contrasting exhibitions of parsimony like this. It is now too late to provide the Bridge with such in approach on this side of the river as it ought to have, but Judge O'Brien's decision encourages the hope that the means of access and exit will not always be so insignificant, inade quate and ridiculous as they now are.

Again in November, as in October, exports ppear to have exceeded \$99,000,000 in value. To appreciate this fact it is necessary to notice that this mark has been passed only three times in the entire history of the country, and those months were separated by periods of two years. etteville, where a hotel-keeper accused him of Exports were ninety-eight millions in Decem- being of a quarrelsome disposition. Mr. McHauser ber, 1880; ninety-three millions in December, 1882, and ninety-one millions in December. 1884. But they never had reached that point in any other month until ninety-seven millions was recorded for October, 1889, and now November, 1889, will probably report more than ninety-three millions. The value of cotton was forty-seven and a half millions; of breadstuffs and of provisions, ten millions each: of oil, four millions, and of cattle, two millions. making \$73,662,372 in these items, an increase of more than \$15,000,000 over last year, and the remaining exports last year were \$17,876,342, so that a small increase in these

would make the aggregate as estimated. Yet there are Free Traders who perpetually assert that this country kills its export trade by a protective tariff. Is it not strange that these people do not pay enough attention to facts to escape making themselves ridiculous? In 1860, the last year of a Democratic revenue tariff, when circumstances made exports larger than ever before, the amount was only three hundred and thirty-three millions, and it has since been over nine hundred millions. Then the average was \$10 60 for every inhabitant under free trade; in 1881 it was \$17.70 for every inhabitant under protection. Nor has it fallen in any year since nearly to the level of 1860. Yet persons whose knowledge of the world is drawn exclusively from British books keep on repeating the parrot cry that protection prevents exports.

Probably the aggregate for the year just closing will be over eight hundred millions, an exceptional demand existed abroad, as in 1860. Last year foreign crops were fair, and this year have been large enough to prevent any unusual demand, but the exports rise well toward the maximum. The Free Trader is in the habit of saying that the country can export only unmanufactured articles, having made the process ported about 12,000,000 barrels flour, against 66,000,000 bushels wheat; its provisions exported were mainly manufactured products. and the oil was mainly refined, and of the remaining exports the larger share was manufactured. In only ten months of this year over 7,000,000 yards of cotton goods have been sent to England, 22,000,000 yards to 1883 made the duties on woollen goods lower China, and 27,000,000 to South America. sent to Great Britain. In the fiscal year 1888 about 9,000 pairs of boots and shoes were sent to England and about 145,000 to other British dominions. American stoves went to England by the thousand, and \$54,000 worth to Auscost and risk of production, the constant tralia. More than 2,000,000 pounds of Americhanges in fashion, the higher wages paid and can wire went to British possessions, including 35,000 to England. Also 50,000 pounds of American nails went to England, and over 600,000 to British possessions, while saws and

have high prices under protection. It is especially worthy of notice that the resume, and they will carry home at least some erringly enforced, might be supposed sufficient creasing of late. In books and printed mat-

ter, in paper, in carriages, clocks, cordage, his good name as a judge and man all form of truth;" glucose, electrical instruments, iron castings, suspicion. machinery, jewelry, leather, organs, soap, spirits, lumber, and household furniture, the exports this year have been largely increasing, as in a great number of minor articles. The Free Trader's ignorance is in some measure pardonable. He cannot pry into facts in in many instances. They open the door to a any direction without being made ashamed of his pet theories.

A NEW-JERSEY MAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. J. H. McHauser, a former resident of Morristown, N. J., has just returned to that place. and tells a story which shows how hard it is for an independent man to get along peaceably in this country. Some time last summer Mr. Mc Hauser decided to remove to the commonwealth of Oklahoma, closing up a livery and feed stable business in Morristown. Mr. McHauser's experience with railroad employes and officials had that he decided to have nothing to do with rail-

been so stormy, and his love of peace, when possible to obtain it with honor, was so great, roads, but to travel in the good old-fashioned He accordingly put a white top on a farmwagon, making what is known in the untramnelled West as a "prairie-schooner." attached a team of mules, and in this he put his family; and after having fought with and defeated two men who laughed at the general appearance of his team and wagon, he started for

distant Oklahoma. As we said at the first, Mr. McHauser's ex perience seems to show that it is no longer possible for a man of spirit to travel in this country without having trouble. This was illustrated before he had gone a hundred miles. Happening to meet a Pennsylvania man, Mr. McHause mentioned that it looked like rain. The Penn sylvanian stubbornly replied that it looked more like fair weather. Mr. McHauser reiterated his rain views, when to his astonisment the mis guided Pennsylvania man again mumbled some thing about clear weather. Nothing remained for Mr. McHauser, of course, but to get out of the wagon and engage the other in physical combat which he did. The fair-weather man was considerably larger than Mr. McHauser, but the latter drove away five minutes later leaving the fair-weather prophet in a highly demoralized and disfigured condition.

Mr. McHauser now began to notice this phenomenon: that the farther he proceeded in the direction of Oklahoma the more stubborn and intractable the men became. At Athens, Ohio, he got into conversation with a man who was the proprietor and manager of a blacksmith shop. Mr. McHauser, wishing to show a friendly spirit asked the Athenian to guess as to the age of his pay mule. The other guessed seven years, and after a critical examination of the animal's teeth insisted that he was right. As the mule was only six, trouble, of course, followed, but it took twenty minutes of Mr. McHauser's time and some very hard work on his part before he could sub due the Ohio man and cheerfully drive away toward the setting sun.

Things were now quiet till he reached Scotts ourg, Ind. Here he became involved in a discassion with a man who kept a small grocery store as to the best lubricating substance with which to grease a wagon. Mr. McHauser fought him thirty minutes, but did not succeed in whip ping him; only tiring him out. Two weeks later he reached Shawnee, Ill., and fought for forty five minutes with a farmer about the best kind never acquired. The thought of the millions of a crop to plant on wet soil, and was himself fresh. Some men would have been discouraged and turned back, but Mr. McHauser was still resolute. Pressing forward, a week later he engaged the ferryman at Commerce, Mo. This unreasonable waterman had remarked that the wind was north, when, to Mr. McHauser's mind, it was clearly northwest. The conflict lasted a halfhour, and at the end of it Mr. McHauser was astonished to find himself most effectually thrashed, while the ferryman had only sustained a few bruises. Mr. McHauser pulled himself toether and determined to make one more trial. He proceeded by easy stages for some two weeks, being somewhat loath to enter Arkansas with the prospect that was before him, but at last turned south and crossed the line near Eureka Springs. He experienced no difficulty till he reached Favcould not, of course, brook such a remark as this and, pulling off his coat, attacked his landlord vigorously. At the end of five minutes he found himself in a dazed and bleeding condition and completely whipped, while the hotel man did not appear to have been touched at all. As soon as Mr. McHauser gained sufficient strength he hobbled to his wagon and started back for Morristown, N. J., where he arrived a week ago.

Mr. McHauser, in his letter to The Tribune telling of his adventures, asks two questions: Is there any chance for a peaceably disposed but indo the men continue to be better fighters the European countries prefer upon their tables. Accord dependent man in this country any more? and, these questions, we should say that in the light begun with a plate of oatmeal porridge, so dear to of Mr. McHauser's experience and peaceable man. In dishes is smoked ham. She drinks beer with great regard to the second question, we can hardly begusto, and eats bread baked especially hard and firm. regard to the second question, we can hardly believe that the men increase in pugilistic ability The Queen of sweden eats substantial foed, consisting McHauser aptly observes, what must they be in each meal's bill-of-fare. She is also fond of smoked men he encountered. Our advice to him is to try he might refrain from attacking a man who only and is especially fond of pastry. The royal family far as to make the outrageous statement that he is of gold. They only drink the wine of their own quarrelsome. We hope to hear that Mr. McHauser yet reaches Oklahoma without accident,

The dangerous faith-cure delusion received a much-needed blow in Brooklyn on Thursday, when three of its professional dupes were sent to jail for violating the law in regard to contagious diseases. Some of the persons who profess this folly are merely weak-minded; others are scamps is well, but no feeling of sympathy or indulgence ought to save individuals of either class from whatever penalty their acts deserve. The community cannot afford the consequences of leniency.

Boston has decided to spend \$510,000 for new fire apparatus, engine-houses, etc. Precautions against fire always prove in the long run cheaper than fires. One precaution worth taking is to construct buildings that won't burn.

Judge Bookstaver has indicated to the Bar Association Committee having in charge the investigation of his connection with the Flack divorce his desire to appear before them and state fully what he knows of the matter. This will be gratifying to his large circle of friends who unclean nuisance. have confidently insisted upon the belief that when all the facts were known they would show that the judge by his too complaisant good nature had been led into a trap, but without any consciously wrongful act on his part. would give great general satisfaction to learn that the judge's previous silence had been in consequence of his belief, however ill-founded, that official propriety and the ends of justice with respect to the real wrong-doers required that he should not yet make public the facts within his knowledge. It is apparent from his communication to the committee that he himself now realizes that the time has come to speak. He should be given this opportunity. The published suggestion of Not much. Webster lay on his bed so quiet that one of the committee that the judge might not it seemed as if he had passed away. The physician be called upon to appear before them, if carried entered the room. "Guess he's gone now," he said. which is said to have low prices under free trade, and from the country which is said to out, would be an injustice and a blunder. Judge Bookstaver may depend confidently upon obtain-ing an impartial public hearing, and that great court, the community would be related that it manufactured exports have been rapidly in- court the community would be rejoiced that it he spoke.

What a melancholy thing it would be if Mr. Brice should presently discover that he had been

chasing another rainbow in Ohio.

When the New-York Aldermen have nothing else to do, there isn't anything that seems to give them so much delight as to change the name of some street. Their latest performance is to transform Howard-st. into Harry Howard-st. Howard-st. was presumably named in honor of the celebrated philanthropist John Howard, and the Aldermen's change is simply grotesque. When they blotted out Chatham-st. and gave us Park Row instead, it was bad enough, but not nearly so bad as if they had substituted, say, Johnny Chatham-st. or Billy Chatham-st. for the historic designation.

Electric light wires have just caused a \$205,000 fire in St. Louis. Domestic lightning is an exnensive luxury.

In many respects Mr. Parnell's speeches reemble those that John Quincy Adams used to make to the dread and confusion of Southern statesmen. As an orator the Irish leader is as slightly attractive as Mr. Adams was, but the respect and attention which his public utterances always command are rendered, as they were to the great Massachusetts statesman, because people know that it is important to keep his words in mind, and to reflect on their purport and possible application. Mr. Parnell has something to say whenever he speaks, and whether he says it fully or partially, whether he says it warmly or without emotion, it is well to listen. His present appearance in England was not demanded by any impending crisis, and he is usually indisposed to make himself a factor in demonstrations of the ordinary sort. But certainly it will have to be admitted that he has quite justified his appearance, and that his speeches have added numerously to his English friends. They breathe the fair spirit of peace. They contain no threat or hint of ultra-constitutional methods. But with firmness and faith they tell of the unvarying purpose of Ireland to endure as best it can until the day when the British Nation is enabled to declare its supreme will.

Diphthe-ia in a malignant form prevails in Rockwood, Ill. When the source of the disease is discovered the wonder will probably be that its coming was delayed until now. Such an outbreak invariably, means culpable neglect somewhere. Epidemic diphtheria doesn't go where it isn't in-

The discovery of a new "Old Man of the Mountain" is reported from Centre Bartlett, N. H. Curiously enough it was first detected in a photograph, and not by the photographer either, but by a man who happened to take up the picture by chance. The phenomenon is described as "the huge stone profile of a man," with a "statuesque head," which "stands out in well-defined lines. The resemblance to a human face is said to be so perfect that "the dullest eye cannot fail to discern every feature of a well-defined profile." Obviously the thing for the discoverers of this marvel to do was to secure on reasonable terms all the land commanding a good view of the "stern features of the 'Hermit of the Gulch,' " and hold it for the rise that is sure to come. Naturally there will be a new Profile House (whether called by that name or some other) and perhaps it will be located-as the present Profile House is notwithin sight of the object after which it is named.

If the leading citizens of Lynn at first estimated the recuperative powers of their unfortunate city too highly, and so were led to decline offers of assistance from their neighbors, it was an error which does not discredit their motives and should not prevent a liberal response to their present appeal for help.

PERSONAL.

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, sister of the ex-President, has gone for the winter to the Pine Crest nn, at Paola, Orange County, Florida. Miss Elva Bryant, daughter of General Bryant, the law partne of ex-Secretary Vilas, is settled in the same hotel.

Professor Elie Charlier and family, of this city, are
also among the winter's guests at Pine Crest.

The French Government has bestowed the honor of

Chevalier du Merite Agricole" upon Mr. James Cheesman, of Deerfoot Farm, Southboro, Mass., for his serthe jury of the Paris Exposition, where he ted the Agricultural Department of the United General Alger will, some time in February, be the

guest of the G. A. R. of New-Bedford, Mass.

Mr. Junius S. Morgan, the London banker and philanthropist, has given to the Connecticut Historical Society a complete series of "Facsimiles of the MSS. Relating to America, from 1763 to 1783, in the archives of England, France, Holland and Spain." It is in 100 large volumes, and only 200 copies are

A Frenchman has been collecting data recently in regard to the dishes which the feminine rulers of ing to his statements, Queen Victoria is especially further West you proceed? As to the first of fond of the Scotch cuisine. Her meal is invariably of Mr. McHauser's experience there seems to be the palate of the Highlander. One of her favorite as we proceed toward the occident, or, as Mr. chiefly of beefsteak, which is an invariable part of salmon, preserved according to the method of her correspondent must have been unfortunate in the country; of meat-balls dressed with beans, and of eggs fried in milk and off. The Court of Germany, strange to say, despite the German names of the again. We can scarcely ask him to be more dishes, is addicted to the French cuisine. The Emlong-suffering on his second trip, though, perhaps, press Frederick, however, prefers the English cookery says one of his mules is older than it is, preserving of Italy, although in many ways the simplest and his strength for the individual who shall go so most democratic in Europe, always dine from dishes untry, and show great preference for the "fritto," a dish composed of the hearts of artichokes and the combs and livers of chickens. Ex-Queen Isabella love a dish composed of the hearts of articholes and the combs and livers of chickens. Ex-Queen Isabella loves the "coeldo" of Castile, with all its accessories. She also cats daily a portion of rice. The Queen-Regent of Spain prefers the Austrian culsine. She cats roasts of all kinds, with jellies, gooseberry jelly being one of her principal favorites. During the earlier days of her life in Spain she ate only one kind of bread, which was sent to her from Vienna. Of late years, however, probably in keeping with her patriotic endeavors, she cats the bread of the country.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Christmas issue of "The Mail and Express" is full of all sorts of good things, and stands easily among the very best Christmas souvenirs that have appeared

Why He Was Honest.-Lady (to clerk)-Will this why he was have called wash! Clerk—No, madam, it will not. It will fade, run, shrink, and, in fact, is a most inferior article.

Lady—Why young man, how honest you are! J thank you for telling me. It is not often 1 find a clerk who has such a high idea of honor, and—clerk—It's not that, madam; but the boss left me out when he raised the salaries of the others to-day, and I'm trying to get even with him.—(Lawrence Description).

The libretto flends around the Metropolitan Opera House ought to be suppressed. They are a noisy and

"There!" exclaimed Uncle John Art in Boston.—"There!" exclaimed Uncle John; "tell me what that picture's all about. I've seen it in every shop window and in every house I've been in since I came to town, and I can make neither head

in since I came to nor tall of it."

"Why, that's the 'Angelus.'"

"The what' I thought first along it was a couple of posts to rig a hammock on to; and so it's the 'Angelus,' is it! And what's that. Ruth!"

"Why, the 'Angelus.' Uncle John, is-er-I declare I forgot to ask the salesman what it was. How stupid of me!"—(Boston Transcript.

Eli Perkins thinks that truth is a rare gem. "Take, for instance," he says "the death of Webster. Banroft said that the great orator raised himself on his pillows, that for an instant the old time fires gleamed

Bancroft has changed it so as to make

A number of years ago a school exhibition was so the programme at Muhwanago, and on the night of the momentous event one of the little girls who was to kee taken part in it lay dangerously sick at home. The doctor had just made his evening visit and pronounce the case almost hopeless, when her brother rushed the house crying: "Mamma, mamma, where, the comb! I want to comb my hair to go to the the bition." "Sakes alive, Joseph," she replied, and your poor sister expected to die at any minute! Then, you had rather go to that old exhibition that to be the your own sister's fineral."—(Milwaukee Wisconda, Michigan hank merident has lost to your own sister's fineral."—(Milwaukee Wisconda,

A Michigan bank president has just resigned by office and parted with his stock in the bank, because office and puriod with the bank directors insisted on employing a watches for the bank on Sundays. The ex-president is a stra Sabbatarian and regarded this as a breaking of

The way in which a worthy citizen of Irish lists voted the straight Democratic ticket at the sust election last month has just been related to the listner by the man's employer. Patrick had been interested in the Australian system, and when his table ployer met him in the afternoon he asked him:

"Well, Patrick, have you voted!"

"I have, sir."

"Did you have any trouble with the Australian ballot!"

"Divil a throuble sir." I put a note we

"Divil a throuble, sir: I put a nate cross terming all the Repooblikin and Praw'ibitionist names, and world a clane Dimmecratic ticket!"—(Boston Inc.

script. "Gentlemen," said an eminent Australian laste recently, "the case for the Crown is a mere skelete. a mere skeleton, gentlemen; for as I shall present show, it has neither flesh, blood nor bones in it. * 6; another occasion he solemnly declared that a "verter

They Would Appear Soon.—Alfreda—Of conse, I love you, Albert, with all my heart, but I cannot exsent to marrying you just now. Why, think, love ye have nothing but your salary of \$1,000 a year.

Albert—You forget, dearest, that my grandfalle had five articles accepted by a magazine which will a paid for on publication.

Alfreda—I am thine!—(Lawrence American.

agreement is not worth the paper it is written on."

Here is a French sentiment which has some tree in it: Celebrity is a gaudy costume which the crost puts on a man in order that it may fire at him win the greater certainty of hitting him.

A worthy deacon in a Vermont country to discovered by his pastor one Sunday morn an armful of wood for the kitchen stove. To of the discovery caused the deacon to drop ternation. I-didn't suppose you'd see me, parson!" he h

tered.

"Ah," replied the good man, severely, "you man remember, deacon, that there is One higher than I who sees every evil act you commit."

"Yes, parson," assented the deacon; "but then B doesn't make such an awful fuss about it!"—(Burling the Burling the

"The Boston Transcript" tells this one on lim Johnny, who is having a good streak and is learning a new prayer. The other night he attempted to replace completely his old "Now I lay me" with his new "Our Father who art in Heaven." He lind be as it is in heaven," when the slight nervousness a the occasion drove the rest of the prayer out of his mind. So he groped vainly: "- In heaven. Well, Lord," said Johnny, nonchalantly, "I am stuck!"

A magazine writer, in telling "How to Save Borg" A magazine writer, in telling "How to Save Eys," "Open your blinds by day and light brist fires by night; illuminate your rooms; have picture upon your walls; put books and newspapers upon your tables, and have music and entertaining rams." And after doing all this, the probabilities are fut your boys will spend their evenings in a "chy room where the costllest piece of furniture is a 75-cent deal table, and the cigarette smoke is so thick that it can be thrown out of the window with a snow shovel.—(Norristown Hereld. Health Commissioner Bryant appears to have a new idea as to the course of the winds. He is

quoted, in speaking of the spread of Russian fluenza, as saying: "We cannot quarantine the winds and the disease is spread by them alone." If the view is correct, the disease should come to us by was and the disease is spread by them alone." of the Pacific coast and not across the Atlanti But no reports of its existence in the West or i Asia have reached us. On the contrary, the diseastravelled rapidly southward from Russia to Span and did not follow the course of the winds. It rapid appearance in one Continental capital after another would seem to indicate that the lines of trans have more to do with its spreading than the wir

In a recent grammar examination, in one of our Boston schools, a class was required to write a sentence containing a noun in the objective case. Our of the boys wrote the following sentence:

"The cow does not like to be licked."

"What noun there is in the objective case!" asked the teacher.

"Cow!" said the boy.

"Why is "cow" in the objective case!"

"Because the cow objects to being licked!"—(Bosts Transcript.

HALEVY'S " JEWESS."

The representation of Halevy's "Jewess" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night served to demos-strate the superiority of the present company over all its predecessors from a strictly musical point of view. Saving that of the role of Leopold (which has fare uniformly ill at all the Metropolitan repreand the minor parts of Rugglero and Alberto, all th music was beautifully sung, even Miss Frank, though her voice was not adequate in volume to the vi dimensions of the audience-room, making an agreea impression in the part of Eudora. The superb single and acting of Madame Lehmann as Recha was 6 course expected, and the music of the Cardinal issuing from the throat of Herr Fischer has so often been balm to tortured ears that to praise him is to tell more than twice-told tale. To these two magnific artists was consorted a third last night, who lifted his music to the same lofty artistic plane. judicious knew his merit in lyric parts, Herr Kallsch was a surprise in the dramatic character of Eleana-Though there are many cubits' difference in dramatic stature between him and Herr Niemann, who fir disclosed here the potentialities of the character from a histrionic point of view, Herr Kalisch filled the part with an intensity of feeling that put to shame all his predecessors in the part except his great model What Herr Niemann could not give, moreover, Her Kalisch gave in generous abundance—the music. In hear three artists singing the melodious and genuine passionate music of Halevy with faultless intonation ovely quality of tone, correct phrasing and ampiexpression, is not so common a matter that it can be

passed by without words of grateful recognition as praise. The andience testified their gratitude lat night in many hearty recalls and most enthusiast piaudits. For Herr Kalisch the representation was a veritable triumph, and Mr. Damrosch atoned for number of his sins in "Il Trovatore" by the maze in which he conducted the opera. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS IN BANKS.

From The Cleveland Leader.

It is just to the Administration and to the Repo-lican party to say that this wise and sensible act is futfilment of the pledges made last year. That is has been delayed nine months is easily explained by the pressure of other business on the bepartment of the prevalence during a part of the time of financial conditions that made it inopportune, if not imposs.

THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION. From The Indianapolis Journal.

If the colored man in the South is not to be mitted to vote, why should he be included in the lation taken at the next enumeration in those St

A GREAT FIGHT FOR HOME INDUSTRE

From The Norwich Bulletin.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Cleveland has 'ha his attention arrested by the history of his own setry. If it had been, and he had been hadned "read up" that incident known historically a Merican Revolution, he would have learned that chief moving cause of that outbreak was industriand that the hostility of the colonists began far as of the time when they took up the cry of "ne taxalis without representation?" The "sturdy, self-relaimerchants and manufacturers of those days believe is home production for home consumption, and were seriously angered and at last permanently emblien against England by the mother country's persisted oppression of them in their business, for their less ther own exceeding gain.

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN.

From The Suffalo Commercial.

Canal men will not lament the resignation of sage intendent Shanahan. His administration has not been intendent Shanahan. His administration has not been satisfactory to the boatmen and forwarding interests, and yet his successor, Edward Hannan, of Troy, just appointed, may make the canal interest wish they has shanahan back again.

RACE PROBLEMS IN THE "NEW SOUTH."

From The Boston Advertiser.

Mr. Grady incidentally gave his hearers (in Boston Advertiser.

Mr. Grady incidentally gave his hearers (in Boston Advertiser).

Thursday night) to understand that the colored people have come to the same conclusion, and, if left alone, have come to the same conclusion, and, if left alone, will be very well content to give up voting and alone in the content of the property of the same property of the same property of the first very helpful in this theory, even if Mr. Grady thinks very helpful in this thinks the thinks very helpful in this thinks the thinks were the thinks very helpful in this thinks the thinks were th

FOR D. B. H.'S BENEFIT.

From The Utica Herald.

From the Utica Herald.

With the canal administration fully and manifestly organized for political purposes, the Legislatare and keep its eyes open and judgment clear. A big grain of money will be asked for, and strong pressure will be exerted to secure it without restriction as to be expenditure. The real friends of the canals will need to be on their guand. The welfare of the waterways must not be confounded with personal or parts as bittom. 'Not yet,' said Webster, as he roused himself; 'not yet. I'm still here; where is the brandy?' And he